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or misplaced fevers

Hepatic diseases & disorders.

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On misplaced states of fever.

The blood vessels are the seats of common fever. It is generally diffused thro' every part of them, but it exists sometimes in a suffocated ~~state~~, or an insulated state, in particular parts of the blood vessels, and ~~but~~ it sometimes passes from the blood-vessels into other systems where it still exists ~~with~~ with many of the characters of fever, and calls for the same remedies to cure it. This disposition in fevers to suffocate itself, or to pass into other systems must be ascribed to predisposing debility in the parts diseased inviting morbid excitement to them. —

Hepatic state of fever

The facts which have been accumulated by the labors and observations of ages ~~are scarcely to be enumerated~~ upon the diseases and disorders of the liver are scarcely to be enumbered. They are ~~many~~ unfortunately without order. ~~or arrangement~~. They may be compared to a number of needles of different sizes, ~~mixed~~ handled together in such a manner as to be ~~alike useless to~~ offensive to the eye, and unprofitable to their owner. Perhaps the doctrines ~~of the Unity of disease~~ which ~~function~~ I have taught of the function of the liver, and of the Unity of disease, ~~which I have taught~~, may be the means of arranging those facts ~~them~~ so as to render them less offensive to our sight, and more profitable in the practice of medicine. ——"

Of the Diseases & Disorders of the liver.

The Diseases & Disorders of the liver are involved in much Obscurity. Perhaps the Doctrine of the Unity of Disease & the Office of the liver which I have taught, may ~~throw some light upon them~~. A knowledge of both is highly important to a physician. I shall connect ~~its~~ both the Diseases & Disorders of the liver together, for they ~~alternate to~~ are so often ~~mixed~~ blended, or alternate to often with each other, that it is impossible to seperate them. Its Diseases are

1 Hepatitis and Hepaticula, that is, acute and Chronic inflammation of the liver.

2 A preternatural Secretion & Excretion of grey or yellow bile without any apparent Organic

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affection of the liver. I have called it Diabetes biliosus. —

3 a preternatural secretion & excretion of a milky fluid ~~the~~ from the bowels and kidneys. From the bowels it has been called a Caliac flux. ~~I shall call it~~ The fluid thus discharged I believe to be chyle. ~~for which reason I have~~ The same fluid is often discharged from the kidneys. I have called it Diabetes chylosus intestinalis in the former case & Diabetes chylosus renalis in the latter. It is in both cases hepatic chyle.

4 a preternatural secretion & excretion of water. I have called this, Diabetes aquosus.

5 a preternatural secretion & excretion of air. I have called this, Diabetes ventosus.

6 a preternatural secretion & excretion of

V sometimes pungent, but more generally dull. ~~A pain like a knife in the right clavicle,~~ The pain is sometimes seated in the left side - in the region of the spleen, ~~but sometimes in the left side or in two~~ - ing the navel ~~the pain~~ ~~is the~~ one of the kidneys, in the ~~sides~~ bowels - in the sides, ~~the left side~~. ~~pains are felt like a knife~~ in the right clavicle, & now & then in the left - in the ~~pain~~ head & in the limbs, particularly in the calf of the legs. The pain in ~~the legs~~ the legs is sometimes very exquisite.

There is a

black ~~bile~~ matter from the liver. I have called it the black vomit of the liver. It ~~diabetes nig~~ diabetes niger or consist ~~of~~ chiefly of ~~bile~~ blood.

All these different secretions & excretions depend upon different morbid actions in the liver.

The Disorders of the liver are 1 Hepatitis or a suspension of secretion & excretion of bile by the liver. 2 Jaundice, 3 Costiveness of the liver ~~Hepatitis~~ 4 Gall stones ~~Jaundice~~ ~~Costiveness~~ 5 Scrophula. 6 ~~Gall stones~~ & T. worms.

I shall treat upon each of these diseases & disorders in the order in which they have been mentioned. of

I The acute & chronic inflammation of the liver. The symptoms of ~~this~~ these two states of disease differ only in degree. They are, more or less pain in the right hypocondriac region - ~~difficulty~~ difficulty in lying upon

V now and then a yellowness of the eyes, and ~~the~~ yellowness of the face, and ~~a~~ a dry tongue. I once saw the ~~last~~ symptom I have mentioned only when the patient lay upon her right side. + Dr Portal mentions two cases, ~~in wh~~ one of which came under his own notice, ~~in~~ which ~~were~~ were attended with all the symptoms of Hydrophobia, ~~an hydrophobia sometimes attends it and is always favourable~~.

VI Does the liver, when inflamed, diffuse its symptoms in some cases that it may be ~~considered~~ compared to a Volcano pouring forth its lava over every ~~part of~~ adjacent part of the body; and sometimes to its extremities. The touch - body seated or on foot - inclined ~~forward~~ to the left side.

+ Dr McDowell - Mr Hitesian ons & Capt: Blair.

+ Mrs Pritchell.

the ~~right~~ left side. This difficulty is greatest when the ~~pain is on the left side~~ inflammation is seated on the convex side of the liver. A numbness is sometimes felt in the right thigh, legs and arm. With these symptoms there are difficulty of breathing ~~a dry cough, perhaps vomiting~~ - accompanied with an elevation of the shoulders, dry cough - vomiting, colic, ~~hiccup~~ costiveness - diarrhoea accompanied with stools so acrid as to excoriate the rectum - tenesmus - of this I have seen three instances. ~~Pain in the head also in the limbs~~ - ~~erysipelas~~ hiccup - inability to ~~sneeze~~ sneeze & swelling, hardness, and soreness of the gums. Sir John Pringle tells he once saw a case of diseased liver in which the patient could rest only upon his hands and knees. So extensively

This disease is sometimes confounded with pneumony. It may be distinguished

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from it by the following marks. In the acute & chronic states of inflammation of the liver, the pain 1 is increased by pressure under the ribs. 2 it is increased by a full inspiration. 3 The cough is ~~in~~ dry, deep and hollow, and not increased by a full inspiration. 4 The cough generally precedes the pain in the side, whereas in pneumony, it is prior to it, or coeval with it. To this there is an exception in those suffocated cases of pneumony in which there is no cough. All these symptoms are sometimes blended when the lungs and liver are both inflamed, which I shall say hereafter is sometimes the case. It has been remarked, when vomiting attends, the lungs are less affected with cough, and there is less pain in the shoulder. The pulse is both states of

The acute form is most common in moderate & cold climates, — the chronic in hot climates, and for a reason given formerly, that is the exausted state of exitability from great heat, preventing such a reaction of the System as to produce a violent & open disease.

Hepatitis is hypochrio fortis, hypochra, hypochonda, and sometimes morbidly natural. It is generally most active on the affected side, which serves still further to distinguish this disease from pneumony.

I have seen nearly all the symptoms that have been enumerated, but I never saw them all in any one case. They are varied by climate, season & constitution. ~~It is not~~ ~~does it~~ ~~concern for the acute & chronic~~ ~~states of Hepatitis to exist separately~~. They ~~generally~~ often appear in succession, & alternate with each other, or blend their symptoms together. In the chronic form there is sometimes a total absence of pain in the ~~head~~ liver except when the liver is pressed with the hand. The stomach is generally affected in this case. Indeed an affection of the stomach is seldom absent in a diseased liver from

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any cause. It is remarkable the liver never suffers that form of disease we called spasm. This ~~is an~~ arises from its not being possessed of a muscular structure.

I have said the pain is sometimes seated in the left side. This is oftener the case in women than in men. The only instances of it that have come under my notice were in women. In one of them, the pain extended below & under the short ribs. In the West Indies not more than one patient in an 100 complains of a pain in the left side. ~~It~~ This symptom is more common in this country.

Sometimes the disease comes on without any one of the ~~above~~ symptoms

that have been mentioned, nor is its existence known, until death discovers by dissection the complete Destruction or Absorption of the liver. This was the case in the famous Sir William Jones & is not uncommon in the ~~West~~ East Indies. But there is another ~~tomb~~ secret & unsuspected termination of this Disease in death and that is by means of a Chronic Abscess, or Congestion of matter, bile, blood, and water. ~~Oth~~ One case of this kind came under my care. The patient complained only of an oppression on his right side and head ach. He kept his feet until a few days before he died. The Congestion broke, before his death. ~~and~~ I have reason to believe I lost another

+ J Clay

patient from the same cause. He died with no other symptom of disease than a trifling diarrhoea, but ~~to~~ had ~~been~~ been afflicted with symptoms of Chronic Hepatitis some years before.+ Cheselden in his Anatomy mentions a case of abscess in the liver which had existed there 24 years. I lost a patient in the year 1806 in ~~which~~ whom ~~it~~ there was reason to believe an abscess, or hepatic congestion has existed for many years before he died. He had complained only of a ~~pa~~ dull pain in his side which his physician who preceded me in attending him, ascribed to Gout. He died soon after the rupture of this congestion, of derangement.

V and in the irritation which is some-
-times excited by gall stones, and the
pressure of adjoining viscera.

The remote causes of ~~the~~ inflam.n of the liver whether acute, or chronic are primary and secondary. The ~~primary~~ ~~are~~ former may be summed up in contusions, the latter are very numerous. There is scarcely a part of the human body that ~~the~~ does not convey morbid impressions in a greater or less degree to the liver. ~~I adopt the opinion of the~~ ~~respect~~ ~~I am~~ many physicians of the old School ~~which~~ have considered the liver as the Cloaca magna or great sink in which all the impurities of the body were collected in order to be conveyed out of the body. I adopt this opinion but ~~but with this difference that the~~ ~~and I adopt the doctrine in the~~ Sub=stitute impressions for impurities. The ~~Head~~ head ~~and the stomach~~ possesses its re==dant impressions further press upon it constantly upon it.

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the exposure of ~~this becomes~~ the head ~~is so much liable~~
~~exposed~~ to a vertical sun in the East
Indies, and other hot countries is one of the causes of ~~that~~ dis-
-eases & disorders of the liver being ~~are~~ ~~not~~ to
~~countries~~ much more common in them than
~~but other causes cooperate to produce the same~~
in cold countries. ~~In~~ The influence of
~~the sun in~~
contrasions upon the head in exciting
a secreting of bile is another proof of
the head throwing its excess of im-
-pressions upon the liver. ~~But the~~ But
the head is not singular in throwing its
undue impressions upon the liver. The
stomach - the intestines - the spleen - the
womb and the skin all do ~~than~~ the same
thing when unduly excited. - hence we
so often see a discharge of bile accompany

1, V intemperance in eating & drinking,
~~& the Gout~~ - great heat. ~~and the~~ the Gout & lastly
poisonous miasmatic exhalations. The Gout
~~ab~~ ~~the Gout a~~ ~~disease~~ so often dis=
=covers itself in morbid affections ~~the~~ of
the liver that Dr Darwin has supposed
it to have its primary seat in ~~the~~ it,
but the effect here is mistaken for the
cause. ~~But the last and principal cause~~

a sick stomach, and more certainly a Vomiting whether brought on by nature or Art — also colic or a pain in the bowels — ~~Concepts~~ Obstructed Spleen — Conception and pregnancy, and lastly the action of heat upon the surface of the body. Even a wound upon the finger & cold feet Dr Campet says have induced Sympathetic motions in the liver. But the most frequent remote causes of ~~Hepatitis~~ acute and Chronic inflammation of the liver are 1st ~~from~~ Koinomiasmatic exhalations. 2ly Koinomiasmatic exhalations. It is immaterial whether ~~they~~ they act primarily upon the liver, or sympathetically thro' the medium of the ~~the~~ ~~brain~~ ~~Stomach~~ the lungs, or the brain. There can be no doubt of

O V ~~From~~ its rarely affecting persons under puberty. Now in all these ~~particularly~~ particulars it accords with the bilious or yellow fever of the East and West Indies.

VI quotes from a Dr Fisher the history of a similar epidemic in some part of Europe.

8 thier producing hepatic disease, and par=
=ticularly inflammation. That this is the
case I infer 1st from those diseases exis=
=ting in places & seasons in which the
disease usually produced by miasmata
prevails, that is the bilious fever.
2 From its afflicting robust more than
weakly people, and ~~women~~ and men oftener
than women — the latter in the ratio
according to Dr Clark of 93 to 3, in One
of the West India Islands, ~~and~~ and
3 From its appearing sometimes in the
form of an Epidemic in common with
the bilious fever. Dr Chisholm mentions
an Epidemic hepatitis in the island
of Granada, and ~~Dr Chisholm~~ Dr Haller
4 From its according so exactly with

the bilious fever in ~~attacking persons of~~ the manner in which it attacks persons of different descriptions in the East and West Indies. New Comers are affected with the acute form of the disease. Old Settlers who have ~~been~~ become what the french call Acclimated, are affected with its Chronic form, while the natives are seldom affected with it, or if they are it is in so mild a state as rarely to end in Suppuration. Now the miasmata which produce bilious & yellow fevers act exactly with the same relative force upon those three descriptions of people in the East & West Indies.

5 I desire a new and strong Argument in favor of the sameness of the cause of

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bilious fevers and
~~the~~ acute & chronic inflam.n of the liver,
from the late very great increase of
both ~~in~~ with all their usual consequent
disorders in many parts of the United States.
They are the effects of the same causes
which have increased bilious fevers in
our Country. A hepatitis is nothing but
a misplaced, or suffocated bilious fever,
while a bilious fever may be considered
~~only~~ when ~~as~~ it arises from marsh
miasmata, only as a diffused hepa-
-titis. There are many similar instan-
-ces of ~~suffocated of~~ the same diseases existing in a
suffocated and diffused state. Thus Coma
and even apoplexy cease with the coming
on of a fever, and a spasm in the stomach
from gout ~~in~~ ceases with the coming on

V exciting causes of hepatitis are the same as of biliousness. —

of pains in the limbs. I shall only add upon this part of our subject that the Hepatitis of our Country differs in some of its Characters from the hepatitis of the East & West Indies, particularly in attacking per=sons under puberty as well as adults. The difference however is no greater than is observed between the bilious fevers of the three Countries. ~~The exciting causes of hepatitis are these~~

There is a cause of Hepatitis taken notice of by Dr Cleghorn and that is bad water. It acts probably by conveying the same noxious ~~fo~~ matters into system that are conveyed into it by bad air. It awards with bad Air or ~~miasmata~~ koinoniasmata in producing bilious fevers as well as inflammation in the liver. The

I believe I shall be safe in

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to

asserting that Koinoniamata ~~produce~~ constitute $\frac{8}{10}$ of all the remote causes of both acute & Chronic hepatitis.

The premonitory signs of this Disease whether in its acute or chronic form ~~are~~ in the East Indies are, an inordinate appetite, great elevation or Depression of Spirits and a Dry Skin from the Suppression of perspiration. In the United States ~~it~~ ~~was~~ the premonitory signs are a Dull Anxiety & a tightness about the precordia, pain in the ~~liver~~ side, flatulency - in= =digestion, Costiveness or a diarrhea, and a yellow cast in the eyes or face. There is a Citizen of Philad^a who ~~can always~~ is Subject to frequent attacks of chronic hepatitis who can always foretel an attack of it from his Urine becoming suddenly turbid and

for the same congestion which produces a soft & natural pulse in Pneumony takes place in the liver and perhaps much ~~more frequently~~ ~~produces it in this disease~~. ~~bleeding be~~ Oftener than in the lungs, In conformity to the name we have given that form of pneumony, it would be equally proper to call this form of Hepatitis, Hepatitis congesta. Nor should bleeding be =

yellow.

The Remedies in this forming state of both acute & Chronic inflam^n. of the liver should be bleeding, a purge, a vomit, rest and abstemious diet. the disease is often by these means ~~checked~~, strangled as it were in its birth. After it is formed, the Remedies should be

1 ~~Bloodletting~~ – copious in its acute, and frequent in its Chronic state. ~~pa~~ Even a soft, natural ~~pulse~~ pulse as to force, ~~pulse~~ should not forbid this remedy, where great pain, oppression & difficulty of breathing are present, ~~nor should it~~ forbidden by warm weather. Dr Clark drew from ~~ad~~ lbij to lbiv ~~of~~ blood in this disease in a hot West India island in the course of eight and forty hours. ~~Do~~ ~~Remember~~ Take notice Gentlemen – there is

such a rapid tendency to suppuration & death in this disease that nothing but prompt and copious bleeding can prevent them. Even my hand which has been so often ~~[illegible]~~ accused of ~~shedding blood~~ murder by means of this remedy, has not ~~been able in~~ always been able to move with sufficient rapidity to prevent ~~to prevent the disease ending in suppuration~~ this disease ending in suppuration ~~suppuration~~ by ~~the use~~ what I thought the most liberal use of the lancet.

I bled a Mrs. Moffat in the year 1779 15 times in this disease, and although I saved her life, I did not prevent a suppuration of her liver. — I was equally unsuccessful in preventing the same issue of the disease by 38 bleedings in the eldest daughter of Judge Peters in the course of

four months. Bleed early - therefore gent.
bleed copiously - and bleed often ~~of~~ according
to circumstances if you wish to be more
successful than I have been in the cases
I have mentioned. next to bleeding
2 Purges should be given in this disease.
they should be lenient, or active according
to the greater or less ~~extis~~ degree of Ob=
=struction that takes place in the bowels.
Calomel should be given with them.
It ~~opens~~ removes obstructions where they are
most apt to occur in this disease, -
and that is in the upper bowels.
~~The~~ Purging medicines should be aided
by Glysters. They relieve Colic which is
often connected with hepatitis, and

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they blunt the acrimony of those hu=
=mors which induce pain in the dis=
=charge of the fæces & tenesmus. If
the patient has been subject to the
piles, great advantage will arise
from inducing them by means of
stimulating suppositories, & when
induced, to draw blood from them.
3 Blisters should be applied early, and
when the disease is chronic, frequently to
the region of the liver.
4 In cases of great pain after suitable
depletion, Opium may be given with
safety and advantage.

It is to be lamented that the disease
often resists all the remedies that have

been mentioned, in which cases
5 recourse should be had to Calomel, &
in such doses as to affect the mouth.
The sooner this is done, the more cer=
=tainly a suppuration will be prevented,
for the mercurial & suppuratory action
are often incompatible
cannot go on together, and when the
mercury does not act upon the salivar=
=y glands there is always reason to fear
Bogue ~~of the~~ a East India surgeon
tells us, that suppuration has begun
in the liver. If the depleting remedies do
not relieve in seven days it is sup=
=posed ~~to~~ it is because the suppurative
process has taken place, but this must
be different in different Countries, and
in different grades of the disease. When

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the mercury first creates sores in the mouth it seldom salivates. This remark applies to other diseases as well as to hepatitis. Mercury is supposed to act specifically in curing hepatitis. This opinion took its rise in the infancy of our knowledge of the action & use of mercury. As a purge it is true it acts powerfully upon the biliary ducts in scouring away obstructed and impacted bile, but when it salivates it acts in this disease as it does in all other inflammations of the viscera, viz: by exciting another & a safer action, and by depleting from a safe emunctory. — Where sufficient bloodletting has been used, a salivation is seldom necessary

to cure this disease. It is remarkable, essons have their metastases as well as diseases. Formerly every viscus had its specific vegetable remedy. The liver had its liver wort. Mercury has sup=plied the place of this specific. For a while like liver wort, it was confined only to the diseases of the liver — then it was applied to the diseases of the brain, and afterwards given gradually and with a trembling hand in the diseases of the bowels. ~~The~~ A belief in the unity of the proximate cause of all diseases ~~and in the~~ ~~taught~~ and just opinions of the manner in which all medicines act, have taught us that a salivation is alike

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proper in all diseases in which a
rare and safe action of depletion
are required. To confine a salivation
exclusively to a disease of the liver,
brain and bowels, is as improper as
it would be confine the use of
opium exclusively to the cure of a
tooth ache, or bleeding to the cure of
a pain in the side.

Dr Dick of Calcutta says where the mercury
fails of curing the chronic form of ~~the~~
hepatitis, he has done great service by opening
a seton in the side in the direction of the
liver. I have imitated this practice, and
twice with success, but I have employed for
the purpose of creating an issue a caustic
instead of ~~an~~ a seton. —

V the symptoms of which are chills,
exspation of pain, & hectic fever. The
matter when formed

The liver though so much disposed to inflammation rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it. Where the inflamn: is not reduced by depleting remedies, it generally ends in a suppuration, ~~which~~ discharges itself in one of the following ways.

1 Externally. This occurs only when the inflamn: is seated in the convex part of the liver. An adhesion first takes place between the liver and the peritoneal coat of the muscles of the side.

2 Internally into the duodenum thro' the common duct, or by an adhesion of the duodenum to the liver.

3 Into the cavity of the abdomen.

4 Into the colon by means of adhesion.

5 Through the kidneys after being absorbed by the lymphatics of the liver.

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6 Into the ~~[illegible]~~ Stomach by means of Adhesion.

7 Into the pericardium. This is taken notice of by Dr Thomas Clark.

8 Into the Cavity of the thorax by means of an Adhesion to the Diaphragm.

9 Into the Substance of the lungs by means of an adhesion of the lungs to the Diaphragm as well as to the liver.

When the matter points externally, a suppuration should be hastened by soft poultices, and the Abscess should be opened as soon as it safe to do so. Dr Clark says two out of three recover where the Abscess is opened by the lancet, and that all die when it it is left to open of itself. Caustics are sometimes

V When there is reason to believe the Abscess tends to open itself in that way, it may be accelerated by means of an emetic. I think I saved the life of Mrs Moffat ~~when~~ the woman whom I bled 15 times "with=out preventing a suppuration of her liver, by means of this remedy.

The matter discharged from the Abscess of the liver is not only acid, but sometimes very fœtid.

pressed to the lancet for the purpose of discharging the matter from ~~them~~ it. I have twice succeeded by means of the lancet – Once in 1799 in a young lady of sixteen, and again in 1802 in a little girl of six years old. It is remarkable the hepatitic cases terminate Dr Clark tells us by an external Abscess in the East Indies.

A recovery ~~frequently~~ generally takes place when the matter is discharged ~~from~~ into the Duodenum ~~thro' the common duct~~. ~~It is uniformly fatal when the matter is discharged into the~~ A recovery often takes place when ~~it~~ the matter is discharged into the colon, and when it passes out of the system by means of the Absorbents through the kidneys. A recovery seldom